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INCREASING LIGHT.

The Bureau of Municipal Research and its director, Mr. William H. Allen, assert that they have had an important hand in the school inquiry which is now the subject of controversy. Thus in the pamphlet "Six Years of Municipal Research for Greater New York" the bureau says of itself:

Drafted the resolutions of October, 1910, for a school inquiry; submitted upon request detailed outlines of plan for inquiry to members of the Board of Estimate committee; arranged upon request for conference between the Board of Estimate committee and leading educators, Dean Russell, President Pritchett and others; suggested upon request a list of investigators for consideration of the Board of Estimate committee; prepared statements for publication by the committee of the Board of Estimate as to purposes of inquiry and educational records of investigators; from June to October, 1911, conferred upon request with experts on educational aspects of the inquiry.

From Mr. Allen's statements in the press it appears that he saw Professor Moore when Professor Moore was under consideration as chief investigator. All this indicates a large degree of activity in connection with the inquiry and probable influence upon its course from the outset until October, 1911, when for some reason not yet disclosed the conferences with the educational experts stopped. Upon the activities of the bureau and its director since that date this extract from Mr. Allen's recent reply to Professor Moore, which appeared in "The Evening Sun," throws more light than anything else that has yet been published:

No false statement was ever printed that I have "both publicly and privately endeavored to discredit the report which Professor Hannu is 'making in advance of publication.' Why, I was in town with half a dozen schoolmen, when Professor Moore was on his vacation, trying to save pieces of that report and keep it from being discredited by just such charges as Mr. Moore's report contains.

Mr. Allen, although he has no official connection with the inquiry, seems, then, to have put in a busy summer on the reports turned in to President Mitchell of the Board of Aldermen by Professor Hannu and his associates.

The Tribune mentions these circumstances because the activity of the Bureau of Municipal Research in connection with these reports has been made the subject of attack in the Board of Education and because the discussion of the school inquiry is likely to turn for the future largely upon the part which Mr. Allen and his associates have had in it, and upon the influence which they have exercised over the attitude of Mr. Mitchell and his associates toward the reports received from Professor Hannu and his assistants. To determine what that influence would be it is well to recall that the Bureau of Municipal Research through its publications and Mr. Allen through his individual writings have been severe critics of the school system, especially of its educational records. They have engaged in sharp controversies with Dr. Maxwell or his representatives, and they are commonly regarded as unfriendly to the Superintendent of Schools. It would have been generally felt to be highly improper to put this school inquiry officially into their hands. To let them privately shape it or influence the conclusions of Mr. Mitchell's committee with regard to it, if this has been done, was equally improper.

No matter how honest the Bureau of Municipal Research and its directors are or how praiseworthy their general purposes, in this matter the common belief is that they were biased and should have been kept out. Apparently they were not kept out. Mr. Allen says he spent the summer trying to save "pieces" of the Hannu report. It is because bias probably entered into the saying of the pieces that the public lacks confidence in the result.

PEACEMAKING IN LONDON.

There is nothing more perilous in British politics than intervention by the Sovereign in party strife. Neither is there anything more useful, on occasion, and provided that proper discretion is employed. Before the present time the King has been credited with using his good offices to compose party strife and to expedite desirable legislation, with results of undisputed value. If, as is intimated, he has again intervened to induce a postponement of further action on the Home Rule measure until passions have had opportunity to cool, he has rendered another real and considerable service to his people and to the government, of which he thus shows himself to be more than a merely nominal part.

In the strenuous scenes of Wednesday both sides went beyond parliamentary limits. Obviously the Unionists did so in resorting to methods of disorderly obstruction and in threatening to continue them indefinitely for the prevention of legislation. On the other hand, it is impossible to avoid the thought

that the government itself was attempting an unprecedented and revolutionary procedure. It is true that Mr. Asquith claimed the existence of precedents, but he does not appear to have cited them. Moreover, the Speaker explicitly declared that he could find no precedent for such action, and he strongly repeated that view of the case yesterday in suggesting an adjournment. Both Prime Minister and Speaker are high parliamentary authorities, but the latter is the more disinterested and impartial of the two, and in the absence of specific citations of precedents there will be a general inclination to accept the Speaker's declaration that none exists.

It is, of course, annoying to the point of exasperation for the government to have one of its most important measures, for which it has an abundant majority, imperilled by a snap judgment at an unexpected moment. Yet such is the fortune of parliamentary war at Westminster, and it would be of dubious propriety, a doubtful expedient, to revolutionize parliamentary practice just to help the government out of an awkward predicament. The part of wisdom is that which the King is assumed to have suggested, to take the matter under deliberate advisement for a few days, so as to see if some way out of the dilemma cannot be found which will not reverse established practice or set a possibly mischievous precedent.

FOR LONGER PIERS.

A prompt and welcome result of Mr. Stimson's refusal to let piers be further lengthened at the outer ends is seen in the report which Mr. Mitchell laid before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday. The Secretary of War has refused to sanction even a temporary extension of the piers further into the fairway of the river. Very well, say Mr. Mitchell and his associates, let us lengthen them at the inward end, and they point out, in line with the Mayor's less formal and circumstantial remarks of the preceding day, how that may be done. If, as we are explicitly assured, there is room at an accessible place on the waterfront for eight 1,000-foot piers, each 125 feet wide and with 200 feet of dock room between each pair, and if, as the Mayor says, there is plenty of money for doing the work, the factors for solving the problem are at hand.

There is probably no good reason why piers should not be lengthened by cutting into the shore. It is true that the general practice has been in the other direction, to build out land into the water instead of letting the water encroach further upon the land. But there is nothing sacrosanct in a shore line, and if at any point for any reason it is found advantageous to cut into it in order to furnish more commodious berths for ships we know of no reason why it should not be done.

It may not be entirely satisfactory to shipping lines to have all the long docks at one point, to which big ships of all lines will have to go, instead of distributed about the harbor at the various present steamship terminals. One line would like to have extra long piers at Canal street, another at Clarkson street, a third at Christopher street, one more at 27th street and yet another on the Hoboken shore. But it would complicate the problem and increase its difficulties to comply with such demands. There would be great advantages to the city, and probably no serious hardships to the shipping lines, in grouping the extra long piers so that the levathans of all lines would have to come together at a common centre. A precedent for this is set in union railroad stations, which are now common in large cities and which are approved by public and railroads. If the plans outlined in Mr. Mitchell's report are found to be practicable it will require stronger arguments than any which now appear to persuade the public that they do not offer a satisfactory solution of the problem, at least for the present and the near future.

PANAMA TOLLS.

The President has kept a little within the legal limit of tolls at Panama. The law of August 24 empowered him to prescribe tolls of not more than \$125 a net registered ton, nor less than 75 cents a ton. It was also provided that the tolls might be reduced for ships in ballast. The President fixes the tolls at \$120 a ton of actual earning capacity, and 40 per cent less for vessels in ballast. For naval vessels, according to the law, he prescribes a different basis for computing tolls, and 50 cents a displacement ton is presumably equivalent to not less than the legal minimum of 75 cents a net registered ton.

A commendable feature of the case is that the President has been guided in his action by a particularly thorough expert report. Professor Johnson's statistics of actual commerce and his estimates of probable commerce through the canal have already been widely published and discussed, and are generally accepted as about the most authoritative that could be made. In his supplementary report, which is now published, he calculates that the canal should reach a self-supporting basis in twenty years, which seems prudent and conservative. We may not look for anything like such a rush of commerce at Panama as there was at Suez; but even if it does not begin to approximate the popularity of the Egyptian thoroughfare it seems altogether probable that the Panama Canal will not only win a large share of existing commerce but will also by its offering of increased facilities greatly stimulate and encourage an increase of commerce for its own advantage.

To a certain extent the Panama and Suez canals will be competitors, and that fact has been borne in mind in fixing the rate of tolls. To another large and increasing extent—indeed, in the field in which the largest increase is to be expected—there can be no rivalry, but Panama will enjoy a virtual monopoly of patronage. In future years the question will arise upon which of these bases tolls are to be computed. Obviously, however, there is not likely to be any serious

divergence of interests between them, and both will permit a reduction of rates whenever the volume of traffic and consequent revenue make that possible in justice to the nation which has provided the capital for the construction of the canal.

STRANGE.

What ex-President Eliot has called "the conspiracy of silence touching matters of sex" takes strange forms. One of the strangest is shown within the Board of Education of this city. That body decided to follow the example of Chicago and other cities which were violating the conspiracy of silence in the interest of future generations. After consideration of ways and means it determined to grant the request of the Public Education Association and permit lecturers of that organization to discuss sex hygiene before audiences of parents, under the supervision of the bureau of lectures. It has now come to the attention of the authorities that these lectures were also delivered before mixed audiences of teachers; wherefore, the committee on elementary schools, to which a report of this offence was made, has censured the Public Education Association in some fashion and decreed that the lectures hereafter must be confined strictly to parents.

It is difficult to perceive the logic of this. The lectures cannot be immoral, or the parents as well as the teachers should be protected. The lectures must supply valuable information, or they should not be delivered, even to parents. If, therefore, the morals of the teachers are not endangered, and they desire information on this subject, why should they be prevented from obtaining it? Surely school teachers, if anybody, and this does not except parents, should have knowledge of this subject and be in position to instruct and advise the younger generation which depends so greatly on their guidance. They should be encouraged to attend these lectures rather than prevented from doing so.

PATENTS AND PRICE FIXING.

An article in "The New York Journal of Commerce" shows how manufacturers are taking advantage of the Supreme Court decisions on the patent law to control the prices at which their products may be sold by retailers. A breakfast food maker has taken out a patent on the box in which he puts up his cereal, and a Michigan court has sustained him in his contention that cutting the price of the breakfast food contained in the box is a violation of patent. Under this ruling all that a manufacturer of any product has to do in order to fix the retail price of it is to put it into some container and procure a patent on the container, which does not need to have any new and special mechanical features. Manufacturers, according to the same article, are patenting the pictures or designs on their boxes and expect to have the prices which they fix for their products protected under those patents.

All this is a gross abuse of the purposes of the patent law. To protect the rights of the man who makes the design on a breakfast food box it is not necessary to fix the price of the food contained in it. This is stretching a patent to cover an end not contemplated in the granting of it. Amendment of the patent law is one of the things necessary if the most vexatious kinds of monopoly are not to be built up in commodities hitherto not susceptible of being monopolized.

CORNELL AND NEW YORK.

The great gift of money to provide for the combination of the Medical College of Cornell University and the New York Hospital, details of which are given in our news columns this morning, must be regarded with gratitude not only by the members and friends of the two institutions directly concerned but also by all citizens of New York and by the medical profession generally throughout the country. The Cornell Medical College, though the youngest of the great medical schools in this city, has for years been doing admirable work, which would be facilitated and improved by the establishment of a more intimate connection with a large general hospital. The New York Hospital is an old and worthy institution, which in late years has been somewhat hampered for lack of room and which would doubtless profit from closer association with a great medical school. The provision of ample funds to meet the requirements of a union of the two is therefore a particularly well designed benefaction.

The incident is indicative of the marked development of medical instruction and research which has characterized the last score of years. Perhaps this movement has been promoted by the biological and bacteriological researches of Darwin, Pasteur and others in the last generation, and by the immense advances in chemistry. It is also due in a measure to the quickened sense of the value of human health and life as social and civic assets. Certainly it has been and is one of the most marked movements in the educational and scientific world of our time. It is to be assumed that this combination of the college and hospital, with its greatly enlarged facilities for work and study, will be increasingly devoted to the higher lines of research, as well as to the simpler though indispensable preparation of students to become practitioners. The achievements of Dr. Carrel at the Rockefeller Institute, to seek no further examples, strikingly illustrate the possibilities of medical and surgical research under the favorable conditions which are more and more being provided at great medical schools and hospitals.

It is gratifying, moreover, to have this monumental benefaction made in this city. New York has become the chief educational centre of the continent in ordinary college and university work, and its pre-eminent rank in medical instruction and research, which has been well established in recent years, is confirmed by this latest endowment. With the increase in the period of required study which has been made in the last few years and the practical placing of medical courses upon a post-graduate basis the number

of medical students may indeed have been lessened, but the standard of scholarship and thus also the sum total of efficiency have been immensely increased. We may expect these processes to continue, while there will be a still greater advance in that research work which more and more supplies the foundation of study and instruction. With the consummation of the plans which are now announced New York's title will be confirmed to a place among the foremost seats of medical learning.

PROPER SEVERITY.

The police magistrate's lot is not really a much happier one than the policeman's, day in and day out. He is constantly torn between a natural desire to be lenient to the frailties of fallible humanity and his duty to the public to discourage crime in the future by adequate severity with present lawbreakers. He is damned by the criminals if he does and damned by the public if he doesn't. Rarely is he praised by anybody, though public recognition of effective work would cheer him and strengthen him in the careful performance of his duties.

There should be hearty commendation of the growing tendency among magistrates to suppress, so far as they can do it by severe sentences, the rowdies who insult and attack young women. Magistrate McGuire has just sent one such scoundrel to the workhouse for thirty days. Not long ago one of his colleagues for a similar offence imposed a ten-day workhouse sentence which the prisoner was unable to evade, despite wealth and an active lawyer. One of the tests of a community is the safety of women in the streets. Mayor Gaynor says this is a peaceable and law-abiding city, much maligned by miserable truffers. Unfortunately the peace of the community is broken too frequently for his opinion to be unanimously held. The magistrates, by continuing their proper prison sentences for the rowdies who prey on women, instead of the less effectual fine, will contribute materially to bring conditions up to the Mayor's estimate of them.

One child in ten plays "hooky." This is not such a cruel world after all.

A Cincinnati woman suggests a federal bureau for the regulation of woman's attire. As if a government which has its hands full with slight problems like railway rate regulation and the tariff had any right to tackle a really big one!

Last month, in New Jersey, eleven persons were killed and ninety-two were injured by automobiles on public highways, while horse-drawn vehicles did no more than to injure fifteen. Truly, the age of the horse is passing!

The futile attempt of schoolboys to secure in Central Park a supply of frogs for vivisection or other biological study suggests the inquiry whether such study, from the living subject, is necessary or desirable in the public schools, or in any institutions below professional schools. So far as grammar schools and even high schools go, it does seem that a competent teacher, with suitable textbooks and charts, should be able to teach all that is necessary in physiology, biology and what not, and to do it really more efficiently than by setting the pupils to mauling and dissecting live batrachians.

Who would be so rash as to give odds on Wilson or Roosevelt to lead in the latest California returns to-morrow?

United States marshals have seized a trainload of California oranges on the allegation that they were stained for appearance's sake. The process is not uncommon. This city is full of painted peaches.

What with making Murphy "go" and Woodrow Wilson stop lively our neighbor "The World" has its hands full.

Another indictment has been brought against the house fly. The spread of infantile paralysis is now laid at its door. One of the greater benefactors of his kind is the man who lets no fly grow where a hundred grew before.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"Yes, it is hard to keep servants," said Mrs. Meek when, after many attempts, she mined the attention of the other women, "but sometimes the employers are to blame. I try my best to do the right thing with my servants, and when my cook came to me I told her she might have every Sunday, all the day, for herself. I explained to her the meaning of the sabbath day and told her the seventh year with me would be, instead of complete rest, double pay." "How generous!" said one of the women. "And how long has she been with you now?" "That's just what I was coming to," said the pious little woman. "After all my good will and promises she left me yesterday, after a four months' trial. I was on trial and we are once more in the market for a cook."

"Don't you think woman's education should be equal to man's?" asked the suffragette. "A woman naturally knows more than a man does," replied Mr. Growcher. "If she knows on studying public questions, she'll know only as much."—Washington Star.

The International Congress for the codification of laws regulating marriages, births and deaths on board aerial craft, which has recently finished its labors in Geneva, has formulated a definite recommendation only in the case of a death taking place in the air. It recommends that the pilot in charge shall be legally bound to declare the fact to the authorities at his nearest stopping place or, if travelling in a foreign country, to the nearest consul. Though it is admitted that the question of aerial marriages is not of pressing importance, it is pointed out that the precedent for a birth in the air was established during the Paris exhibition of 1878, when a child was born in a captive balloon one thousand feet up.

Gibbs—You seem pretty cheerful for a sick man. Dibs—Well, you see, the doctor has put me on diet and I'll save enough on food to settle his bill.—Boston Transcript.

The use of schoolhouses as employment offices is the most recent proposal in the movement for the wider use of the school plant, according to information received at the United States Bureau of Education. Professor John R. Commons, a member of the Wisconsin Industrial Commission, proposes using the schoolhouse as a labor exchange. He believes that the school, acting as a branch of the

children's department of the employment office, should be made to help reduce the maldistribution of occupations that is now a crying evil. "Records of children's aptitudes should be kept in school. Teachers can best tell what the child is good for, and they should direct the children into the most promising occupations," says Professor Commons. It should be recognized by public authorities, the vocational bureau of the city of Boston is directing the future occupation of children in the schools. In Ohio the trustee of the school is required by a recent statute to keep on file a list of the children between the ages of fourteen and sixteen who have received school certificates and desire employment. Prospective employers are to have access to this list.

Hoax—I thought you said he was a settlement worker. Hoax—He is. Hoax—Why, he tells me he's a bill collector. Hoax—Well?—Philadelphia Record.

DEMOCRACY'S OPPORTUNITY.

Now Let It Make Its Campaign Tariff Pledges Good.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: In the campaign just closed, in which Democracy scored a victory, two directly opposite arguments were used, as follows:

The Democrats charged the "higher cost of living" to the workings of the Republican protective tariff, which they also said fattened the "trusts" at the expense of the common people, and said that if President Taft had signed the tariff bills sent to him, instead of vetoing them, immeasurable relief would have been given to the people. The Democrats also asserted that the tariff bills, as they came from the House of Representatives, where Democracy had made any concessions, as they did to Republicans in the Senate, were far better than the actual bills sent to the President. In fact, they said they were ideal tariff measures.

The Republicans, following the lead of President Taft, said that these tariff bills were hedge-podge makeshifts, showing no fixed policy, were gotten up on no trustworthy information and were not meant to become laws, but were simply framed because something had to be done, and the Democrats knew full well that President Taft would not sign them.

Thus each side accused the other of playing politics—the Democrats in framing the bills and the Republican President by his failure to sign them and giving the reasons he gave.

Now it would appear the Democrats have a most excellent way of demonstrating the truth of the matter. If the Democrats were right in their contention, let them meet in extra session next March, pass the tariff measures (identically as they left the House of Representatives at the last session and put them into effect.

If they were right then, they must be right now. If they would have given the needed relief then, they will do so now. A Democratic Congress should not be afraid to ask a Democratic President to sign bills that they put up to a Republican President and then condemned him when he would not sign them.

It seems that never before has any party had so prompt an opportunity to vindicate itself as has the Democratic party by meeting next March, passing the same tariff measures that were passed by the last Democratic House (before any concessions had been given to the Protectionist Republicans), and let the country have a practical test of Democratic tariff bills, which they said in the campaign would have relieved the situation. There is no use in Congress wasting months, and thousands of dollars as well, in figuring out new tariff laws, if they had the correct remedy, as they said they had, when these recent tariff measures went from the lower house to the Senate.

Could a fairer or more complete practical test be had than for Congress to follow this suggestion? Would not any other method be conclusive proof of what President Taft has said—that the bills would not work well, were not gotten up to be passed and were merely a catch-as-catch-can tariff measures thrown together for political effect?

D. S. LEWIS, Jr.
Harrisonburg, Va., Nov. 10, 1912.

THE CAESARIAN OPERATION

No Longer Dreaded by Experienced Physician of Ability.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Judging from the prominence given in The Tribune to-day to the article on "Two Caesarian Operations" you and possibly Dr. Loizeux are unfamiliar with the fact that it is an operation frequently performed, and in one of our large lying-in hospitals in New York half a dozen operations might be performed in one day, were that necessary, without causing the slightest flurry, so often has it been performed. It is truly, as your paper states, a dangerous and relatively rare operation. In the hands of an inexperienced man this is indeed so, but to the experienced man of ability it is no longer so rare or a dread operation.

You have no doubt seen in a New York newspaper the article in which the statement is made that two Caesarian operations were performed in one day at the Second Avenue Lying-In Hospital, and that the surgeon introduced to physicians present in the amphitheatre a woman (with several false names) who had undergone that operation five times. We have here Dr. Asa B. Davis, attending surgeon of the Lying-In Hospital, at Second avenue and 17th street. He is the greatest authority on this subject in the country, as more than one medical society will admit, and has to his credit alone nearly one hundred and fifty operations for Caesarian section.

It seemed strange to me that the Flower Hospital should think this so rare as to have a lengthy notice of its case, or its five cases in one year, when it is being so successfully performed right along. I believe that many of our younger medical men and older ones, too, would do well to read the medical journals more than they do and know what the older and conservative men are doing. The figures and facts of the above statement can be corroborated should any one feel sufficiently interested to read up "The American Journal of Obstetrics," Volume LXII, No. 6, 1912, Volume LXVI, No. 1, 1912, and the "Bulletin of the Lying-In Hospital," 1911. A. J. S.

WARNING TO CONVENTIONS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Had Charles Evans Hughes been nominated for President and Charles S. Whitman for Governor who would doubt the result in the State of New York and elsewhere? Wilson was elected because he comes near the Hughes type in politics. Theodore Roosevelt, a simple American citizen, with a three months' old party, polling nearly five million votes from one end of the country to the other, should be a lesson to future Republican conventions. Wilson got the independent vote. That's all. THEODORE VAN WYCK.

New York, Nov. 14, 1912.

People and Social Incidents

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, Nov. 14.—The President and Mrs. Taft have accepted the invitation of the Army and Navy Relief Society to attend the benefit cavalry drill at Fort Myer on Friday afternoon, November 22, at which a special box will be provided for them. President and Mrs. Taft received several hundred members of the Society of the Daughters of the Confederacy, who are meeting here in their annual convention, at a reception in the Blue Room this afternoon. Mrs. Taft stood beside the President, wearing a simple black gown. The Marine Band played while Major Rhoads was making the presentations, the programme including "Dixie" and other Southern airs. John Hays Hammond was a guest of the President at the White House overnight.

THE CABINET.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, Nov. 14.—The Secretary of State and Mrs. Knox will entertain the President and Mrs. Taft at dinner on December 19, this being the first dinner of the season to be given by a Cabinet member in their honor. These dinners are an old institution, and, according to official etiquette, usually follow one another each week, according to precedent, until all of the Cabinet members have entertained the President. This season it is probable that a greater length of time will elapse between them, on account of the Christmas holidays and White House entertainments coming in rapid succession. Secretary of State and Mrs. Knox are being congratulated on a new grandchild, the son of Mr. and Mrs. James R. Tindie, born at Valley Forge on November 2, Mrs. Tindie, who, as Rebecca Knox, was with her parents here in the first years of the Secretary's Cabinet service, was married to Mr. Tindie, of Pittsburgh, eight years ago at the Knox home at Valley Forge. The grandson has been named James Knox Tindie and is the first child of his parents.

Mrs. Wickesham entertained guests at luncheon to-day in compliment to Mrs. James Bryce. Asked to meet Mrs. Bryce were Mrs. Robert Shaw Oliver, Mrs. Leonard Wood, Mrs. James F. Bayard, Mrs. Frederick B. McGuire, Mrs. Richard Wallach, Mrs. Calderon Cartelle and Mrs. Merrill.

The Secretary of Agriculture has been joined by his daughter, Miss Flora Wilson, who will spend the fall with him.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, Nov. 14.—The first diplomatic wedding to take place here since the marriage of Countess von Bernstorff, daughter of the German Ambassador, to Count Pourtales will be that of Señora Melvina de Pena, daughter of the Uruguayan Minister and Señora de Pena, to Señor Don Alejandro Herquinio, Chilean second secretary, which will occur in Washington on December 19. The bride-elect is the youngest of several sisters. The Belgian Minister and Mrs. Havenith will be in mourning for the rest of the season on account of the death of Charles Foulk, Jr., the brother of Mrs. Havenith, who died in Arizona, where he had gone in search of health. The Minister and Mrs. Havenith occupy the Foulk home, in Massachusetts avenue, as a legation. Alfred Mitchell Innes, British counselor, has returned from his home in England.

IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, Nov. 14.—Almost without exception, the social affairs of the afternoon, from the White House reception to the smaller teas, were in honor of visiting members of the Daughters of the Confederacy in convention here. Hilary A. Herbert, Secretary of the Navy under President Cleveland, and his daughter, Mrs. Benjamin Mico, gave a late afternoon tea following the White House reception, and Mrs. Short A. Willis gave a tea to-morrow evening John Barrett, director general of the Pan-American Union, will unite with the Southern Society of Washington and the Southern Commercial Congress in holding a reception for the delegates. Dr. John C. Boyd, U. S. N., and Mrs. Boyd have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Alice Willard Boyd, and Dr. A. Camp Stanley, U. S. N. (retired), on Tuesday evening, December 3, at the Church of the Epiphany. Mr. and Mrs. Victor Cushman, who are preparing to spend the winter in Rome, have arrived in Washington for a short visit, and are at the home of the parents of Mrs. Cushman, Senator and Mrs. Foraker, in 15th street.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Miss Louise R. Knowlton, daughter of Mrs. D. Henry Knowlton, was married yesterday afternoon to Buell Hollister in the Chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church, which was decorated for the occasion with white chrysanthemums and palms. Only relatives and a few intimate friends were present at the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, but a large reception followed at the residence of Mrs. Knowlton, No. 102 East 83rd street, where the decorations consisted of palms, white chrysanthemums and autumn leaves. The bride, who was given away by her brother-in-law, Allan Appleton Robbins, was in a gown of white satin, trimmed with point lace, with which she wore a tulle veil edged with orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of white orchids and lilies-of-the-valley. Her only attendant was Mrs. Samuel Stevens Sands, who was in blue striped velvet, trimmed with ermine, with which she wore a blue velvet hat. She carried lilies-of-the-valley. Percy R. Pyne, 3d, acted as best man, and the ushers were Henry H. Hollister, Aymar Johnson, Isaac Wistar Kendall, John Sloane, Edmund P. Rogers and Langdon B. Valentine.

Among those present at the wedding were Mrs. Allan Appleton Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. J. Insley Blair, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Cowdin, Mr. and Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Withers, Mr. and Mrs. Moses Taylor Pyne, Mr. and Mrs. Percy R. Pyne, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Houghton, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Forsyth, Mr. and Mrs. Gifford A. Cochran, Mrs. John Cross, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Page, S. Stevens Sands, Phoenix Ingraham, Albert Eugene Gallatin, William Wright, Mr. and Mrs. William Beverley Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Langdon Barrett Valentine, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Case, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Sheldon, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald D. Russell, Mr. Buchanan Winthrop, Dr. and Mrs. John McQuibb, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel T. Peters, Mr. and Mrs. De Witt Clinton Blair, Mr. and Mrs. C. Leydard Blair, Mrs. William P. Douglas, Miss Sybil Douglas, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Jr., and Mrs. George A. Dixon, Mrs. H. B. Hollins, Mrs. Bradish Johnson and Mrs. H. Riemann DuVal.

The marriage of Miss Marjorie W.

Noyes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Prentiss Noyes, to Herbert C. Sterck took place yesterday afternoon in the Old South Church, Park avenue and 83rd street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Thomas Reed Bridges, and a reception followed at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 7 Park avenue, and the adjoining house, No. 5, which was given to the bride as a wedding present by her parents. The church and the two houses were beautifully decorated with ferns, palms, roses and white chrysanthemums. The bride, who was given away by her father, was in a gown of white brocade charmeuse, with a court train. She wore a tulle veil fastened with orange blossoms and carried a bouquet of white orchids and lilies-of-the-valley. Her only ornament was a diamond bow knot, the gift of the bridegroom.

Miss Doris Andrews, her cousin, was the maid of honor, and Mrs. Edward Paul Alker, a sister of the bridegroom, was the matron of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Hope Hamilton, Miss Viola Townsend, Miss Mildred Poor and Miss Dorothy Wilde. They were all dressed alike in pink satin veiled with pink chiffon, caught up with pink flowers. They wore golden brown hats, with pink roses under the brims. They carried pink flowers. Edgar A. Sterck was his brother's best man, and the ushers were Edward Paul Alker, Julius W. Noyes, Amos C. Schermerhorn, Harvey S. Ladew, George L. Forman and Robert Mayr. After a honeymoon trip through the West, Mr. Sterck and his bride will return to this city and live at No. 5 Park avenue.

Still another wedding yesterday was that of Miss Dorothy Harvey, daughter of Ashton Harvey, to David S. Baker, of Providence, in St. James's Church. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Courtney, and a reception followed at the residence of Mr. Harvey, No. 9 East 47th street. The bride, who was given away by her father, was in white satin and lace. She wore a tulle veil, fastened with orange blossoms, and carried lilies-of-the-valley. Her attendants were Miss Gladys and Miss Ruth Baker, sisters of the bridegroom; Miss Margery Jenks and Miss Jean Derrick. The ushers were Seth Barton French, Richard Sargent, John Terry, 3d, Carroll Hincks, Harold Harlow, Rowland Evans, Jr., Harold Baker, Frank Hinckley and Caspar Bush.

Mrs. Frederick Eley gave a reception yesterday afternoon at her house, No. 19 West 55th street, to introduce her daughter, Miss Julia Eley; her niece, Miss Pauline Clarkson, and Mr. Eley's ward, Miss Audrey Osborn. The house was attractively decorated with palms, cut flowers and yellow chrysanthemums. Assisting Mrs. Eley and the debutantes in receiving were Miss Fanny de G. Hastings, Miss Margaret Trevor, Miss Margaret Overton, Miss Helen Underwood, Miss Caroline Weed, Miss Gertrude Mall, Miss Katherine and Miss Corinne Baldwin, Miss Edith Logan and Miss Mercedes de Acosta. Miss Eley was in a gown of white chiffon. Miss Clarkson was also in white chiffon and Miss Osborn wore canary colored charmeuse.

The reception was followed by a dinner and dance. The guests included Miss Marie Louise Emmet, Miss Katherine Turnbull, Miss Katherine Cammann, Frank Washburn, Harold Story, Walter Marvin, Walter Eaton, Robert H. Livingston, Ransom Noble, Freeman Smith, Russell Earl, John Hollins, Oren Baldwin, Johnston Redmond, J. Ellis Hoffman, Charles S. Inman, William Cammann, Henry Fairfax Ayres, Douglas Gibbons, W. Rhineland Stewart, Jr., and William Remsen.

Mrs. Cornelius C. Cuyler gave a theatre party last night at the Knickerbocker, followed by a supper at Sherry's, for her son, J. Cooper Lord. Her guests, numbering forty, included Mr. and Mrs. Alexander D. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Peters, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stewart Barney, Mr. and Mrs. Redmond, Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Minis, Miss Josephine Nicoll, De Lancey Nicoll, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Lindsey Tappin, Malcolm D. Sloane, Miss Brown, Miss Alexander, Franklin D. Plummer, Robert Sedgwick, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. John A. Dix, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Auerbach, Miss Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. Dickinson and Philip Kearny.

Carl L. Viotto, whose marriage to Miss Martha Knox Orr takes place on Thursday next, gave his farewell bachelor dinner last night at the Yale Club.

Adrian Iselin and Miss Louise Iselin will return to